

The Gazette.

A. THOMSON,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Delaware, June 25, 1858.

Republican County Convention.

THE Republican voters of Delaware County are requested to meet in Convention at Court House yard in the town of Delaware on Saturday, July 10th, 1858, at two o'clock, P. M., to select four delegates to the State Convention to be held in Columbus on the following Tuesday. BY ORDER OF THE COUNTY COMMITTEE.
H. J. EATON, Sec'y.

GOVERNMENT EXTRAVAGANCE.

Mr. Sherman's Speech.—We do not often inflict long speeches upon our readers, but could not resist the inclination to publish entire the address of Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, the talented member from the Richmond district, on the subject of the expenditures of the General Government—and we trust neither its length, nor the formidable array of figures with which it abounds, will prevent a single one of our readers from giving it an attentive perusal. It contains matter, derived from official sources, with which every voter in the country should be familiar, and familiarity with which should beget in him a determination to devote all his energies to a determined effort to arrest the onward march of profligacy and corruption and bring the Government back to something like integrity of purpose and moderation in expenditures. In 1840, when under the Administration of Van Buren, the annual expenditures had nearly doubled those of the preceding decade, and run up to a sum exceeding thirty millions, the whole country was startled at the picture of official extravagance thus exhibited, and with the irresistible force of a tornado the people rose in the majority of their strength and hurled the offending Executive and his subordinate from power. But what is the state of affairs now? The first year of Mr. Buchanan's Administration shows an expenditure of nearly thirty millions—the second is estimated at nearly thirty millions, and may reach a hundred—and what will be the sum required for the two remaining years of his term. It is impossible even to conjecture. And yet but little is heard of this unparalleled squandering of the public funds; and when Mr. SHERMAN and a few other of his fellow-members have had the temerity to expose it to the gaze of the people, they have been denounced by Democratic members and the press of the party as demagogues seeking for political ends to needlessly embarrass the Government by interposing capricious objections to its policy.

When Buchanan came into power there was an unexpended surplus of \$17,000,000 in the treasury, which soon vanished; there was collected in the way of revenue during the year \$44,000,000 which rapidly followed suit; treasury notes to the amount of \$20,000,000 were issued, and disappeared almost as soon as issued; and now there is to be another issue of \$15,000,000 in similar currency, the issue of course to be absorbed as speedily as was the first batch. And while this enormous profligacy is thoroughly inaugurated, and the expenditures increasing year by year, at a most frightful rate, there is no attempt to husband the resources of the country—the public funds are recklessly squandered by millions of acres—valuable tracts are sold privately to Government favorites for a mere song, while tens of millions of acres are sold to another class of favorites for fortifications and other Government structures—and under a free trade tariff, the manufacturing interests of the country have not only been crippled to the verge of destruction, but the revenues from imports have vastly decreased in amount.

The end to which this state of affairs is rapidly hastening, is plain to be seen. It has long been a favorite theory with the leaders of the Southern branch of the dominant party, who now shape and control its action, that the revenue to defray Government expenses should be raised by direct taxation—and if the present mode of managing our affairs is continued, we are likely ere long to have it, and to an extent that will not fail to satisfy all of its peculiar advocates.

OUR CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The time is near at hand when it will be necessary to designate a candidate for Congress to represent this district. It is a duty which should be supported by the Republicans of this district, and the questions as to who the candidate shall be, and how selected, have for some time past been receiving attention at the hands of our Republican editorial brethren in the other counties of the district—a discussion in which we have yet taken no part, for the reason, especially, that we have not been satisfied with the views of the Republican voters of the county as in regard to the matter, and declining any right by virtue of our position to assume to speak for the party of the county on a question that has as yet been but little agitated, we have not regarded our own individual opinion of sufficient consequence to warrant its obtrusion in advance of any call for it. But as our contemporaries have had their say, we presume we can now with perfect propriety express our views.

MR. STANTON, the present member, is now serving his third term, having been thrice elected from the district as at present constituted—and it is needless for us to say that in no county of the district has he been more cordially and effectively supported than in Delaware, and in none are his ability and peculiar fitness for the place more universally acknowledged than by our Republican voters—while in reflecting these views and rendering our Representative his full aid and unqualified praise, the "Gazette" claims to rank at least equal with any other journal. Two of our brethren have indicated a preference that Mr. S. should continue to represent us—another, residing in the town and county of the sitting member, of course second these views—and a fourth (our Union county contemporary) with sundry commendable qualifications also acquiesces in the propriety of the proposition. Individually we are not prepared to dissent—and certainly are not disposed to do so merely because custom and usage and the just and long-remembered claims of other sections warrant it, if it clearly appears, or is even probable, that a majority of the Republican voters of the county desire that no charge should be made.

AND, as heretofore, it is deemed proper and expedient to continue him in his present position, and he is selected as the candidate for the next campaign, he will find in us both cheerful and assent support.

We will say further, however, that as a

General rule we are opposed to a monopoly of the honors and emoluments of office by any man, or any particular county of a district—and while admitting that there are cases, and that this may be one, in which a departure from established custom may be desirable and perhaps necessary, yet we think it will be generally acknowledged that the doctrine of rotation in office cannot be entirely disregarded, and the just claims of sections of a district persistently overlooked, except for good and sufficient reasons, without sooner or later leading to jealousy, dissension, and possibly disastrous alienation and strife. The theory of life tenure in office is not popular in this country, and it would be as vain to attempt to make it so as to endeavor to create a class of hereditary legislators after the manner of the British Peerage. Custom sanctions and good policy dictates a just and proper distribution of official favors, both geographically and individually.

Should the question of the succession assume a shape to make it necessary or expedient to discuss the relative claims of the several counties of the district, with due deference to the positively expressed opinion of brother Hamilton in being this to make it appear that Delaware has claims that are unequalled by those of any other county. Union included, unless the preference for her is founded on individual rather than sectional merit. The voters constituting the dominant party in Delaware have ever been remarkable for their retiring modesty, and so long have they quietly conceded to other counties with which they have been connected Congressionally the privilege of furnishing the candidates, while they have been content to elect a material part of the votes to elect him, that they have almost arrived at the point of looking upon their own as an inferior county, and in some instances we have seen indications of surprise and astonishment at even a distant intimation that material for a respectable Representative in Congress might possibly be found within her limits. But should her people ever arrive at the conclusion that the dignity and honor of the county, and above all sense of self-respect, demands that she should designate a candidate and back him in connection with becoming spirit and cordiality, we think it will hardly be denied that a showing in her behalf could be made and a claim presented that would command at least respectful consideration from our brethren of other counties of the district if not insure success.

The Albany Evening Journal gives the following as comprising the principal bills passed during the first session of the 35th Congress. The list is certainly not a very formidable one, nor the measures particularly important, considering generally of the ordinary bills for providing the ways and means of keeping the wheels of government in motion—or rather, making appropriations, and authorizing loans to meet them, rather than providing the ways and means for doing so from the ordinary and legitimate sources where revenue should be derived:

The Leocompton Constitution and the "English" Bill.
The Treasury Law.
The \$20,000,000 Loan Bill.
The admission of Minnesota.
The Bill authorizing Seven Steam Sloop of War.

The Civil Appropriation Bill, including the Capitol Extension, the Washington Aqueduct, &c., &c.
The Army Appropriation Bill.
The Indian Appropriation Bill.
The Post Office Appropriation Bill.
The Bill for Collection of the Revenue.
The Ocean Mail Steamer Bill.
The Military Road Bill (from Astoria to Salem, in Oregon).

The following measures, brought forward during the session, were rejected or postponed, mainly by the votes of the Administration Democrats, who have a majority in both Houses.

The Pacific Rail Road.
The Admission of Kansas with a Constitution framed by her people.
The Admission of Oregon.
The Extension of the Franchising Privilege.
The Extension of the Eastern division of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, got on board the accommodation train which left Cincinnati at 6:30 o'clock P. M., at Branch Hill, with her child. She got off at Deerfield, and in attempting to get up the steps, fell backwards, and was hurled under the moving cars. The whole train passed over both mother and child, and reduced their bodies to a shapeless mass of lacerated flesh and crushed bones. The child of the lady was clipped off at the shoulders, and the body of the child was literally severed in twain. The mangled remains of the deceased were collected and appropriately cared for by those who witnessed the shocking accident. Mrs. Maloy was going to Morrow, and had performed its work, and was unhappily tried to remedy her error while the train was moving. —*St. Journal*, 19th.

A WIFE POISONED BY HER HUSBAND.—A letter in the Alexandria Gazette states that great excitement prevails at Washington, Rappahannock county, Virginia, in consequence of the alleged poisoning of a wife by her husband. The writer says:

The wife of a man named Johnson was persuaded by the latter to drink a glass of lemonade, which he had prepared for her. She tasted it, and told him that it was bitter. He then told her that it was good for her, and that it was "good for her health." She drank it, after which he mounted his horse and rode off. In a short time after his departure, her shrieks attracted the attention of persons in the neighborhood, who repaired to the spot, but it was too late—the fatal draught had performed its work.

An inquest having been held, Johnson was committed to answer, but it was feared that he would be rescued by the citizens and lynched.

A BLAST AS WAS A BLAST.—At New York, on the 10th, between 7 and 8 o'clock, a blasting operation, which might have resulted most disastrously, took place in 37th street, near 8th avenue. It threw stones around like so much hail, and one of the stones, supposed to be about a ton weight, was projected some fifty feet through the hole of a man's dwelling house, making a hole in the wall nearly ten feet square.

It passed through a room in which a woman was engaged in domestic work, and smashed a bed on which a child lay, but fortunately no one was injured. One stone was carried some 400 feet across 8th avenue and lodged in the parlor of Mr. McCormick, a baker. No one was injured. A number of buildings were injured, the amount of damage being about \$3,000. Gen. Nye was on the ground a short time afterwards, and by his order Mr. Martine, the contractor, with the workmen in charge of the blasting, were arrested.

Hon. Jas. B. Foley, Congressman from Indiana, was running around "home," in Wheeling, on Wednesday. He is probably on his way to be turned loose in his district.

Among other brilliant performances of our Democratic Legislature, during their session last winter, was the passage of an act designed to relieve the Governor of a portion of the duties devolved upon him by the Constitution. To do so they created three members of the party a Board of Commissioners

with power to appoint Directors of the Penitentiary and State House Commissioners—and these new functionaries accordingly convened at Columbus some months since and appointed their Directors and State House Commissioners; and the Penitentiary Directors thus appointed distinguished themselves by selecting as Warden of the Institution Mr. W. B. Vanhook, of Butler county, who had formerly been dismissed from the same place by his own party friends for alleged malfeasance in office. The whole game has, however been blocked by a decision of the Supreme Court declaring the law referred to unconstitutional, the Legislature being no power to make appointments except in cases prescribed in the Constitution. The gentlemen who made the appointments have consequently had their labor for their pains, and their appointees and those who expected places under them will be compelled to look elsewhere for comfort and support.

THE SUMMERED CAIRO.—A Cairo correspondent of the Chicago Times writing on the 13th, presents the following water picture:

Breakfast was served up to the guests of the Taylor House in the second story, knee deep in water, the culinary staff being nearly swamped. At Leavenworth the water is nearly on the level with the top of the levee, that all along the river bottom lands are completely submerged, farmers reside near, barns, improvements and crops swept away, and the loss along the Missouri is incalculable.

A Mr. Clayton, from Western Missouri, informs the Democrat that on the Missouri every bridge from Platt City to Weston is swept away. At Leavenworth the water is nearly on the level with the top of the levee, that all along the river bottom lands are completely submerged, farmers reside near, barns, improvements and crops swept away, and the loss along the Missouri is incalculable.

At one o'clock, p. m., nearly one-half of the new (unfinished) hotel, on the levee, left with a tremendous crash, and in the report equal to a six pointer. The building was of brick, five stories high, with attic rooms, iron door and window frames; costing nearly \$300,000. The remaining portion was considerably swayed. Total loss, \$150,000. The new hotel destroyed by the flood was 100 feet in front of Levee street by 50 deep, with a wing 40 by 75 feet. It was five stories high, and covered with slate. The building was owned by a joint stock company, had cost \$35,000, and required \$50,000 to complete it. No insurance except a fire risk of \$25,000. The hotel was about to be rented for \$5,000 a year.

The Cairo Company is represented by stock to the amount of 4,000,000 dollars, of which George Peabody owns 700,000 dollars, having purchased the same during the visit to this country last year.

SEVEN PERSONS MURDERED IN TEXAS.—At Bolton, Bell county, Texas, about the 18th of May, two entire families consisting of ten persons, were all murdered in cold blood for money, with the exception of three children, the oldest a little girl eight years old, and two infants. The bodies were buried in four men from Lampasas county, who professed to be out on a surveying expedition. They knew those families had money, and they were disguised as Indians, thinking that the Indians would be suspected. The bodies were buried in a hole in the ground, and the bodies were buried in a hole in the ground, and the bodies were buried in a hole in the ground.

The quiet and pleasant village of Fayette, N. J., has been the scene of a very sad accident. Two girls—Anna H. Guest and Ellen McCaffrey—were in the factory, and each about sixteen years of age, went in the upper lake, on Tuesday evening, 8th inst., to bathe, when they were both drowned. They were unaccompanied, and their bodies were not recovered until they were found by a fisherman, who was out fishing for catfish, and who found them in a hole in the ground, and the bodies were buried in a hole in the ground.

LITERATURE AND DEMOCRACY IN INDIANA.—The following literal extract from an editorial in Foley's friend John L. Robinson's paper, the *Rushville Liberator*, serves to show the high qualifications of Democratic officials in Indiana:

"We were present at the meeting at Lawrence, Kansas, on Tuesday evening last, and saw some three hundred being present which is a remarkable large crowd for that place."

DICKENS AND HIS WIFE.—"Boz" has separated from his wife, the given cause being incompatibility of temper. This is fulsome. At a married life of 22 years, nearly a dozen children, a spotless life on the part of the wife and mother, to assign unbecoming temper as the cause of separation, is ridiculous. A Miss Tenison, who is charged with being the cause of the dissolution of the household. Mrs. D., it is intimated, will apply for a divorce.

Buffalo, Chicago and other Western cities are again overrun with robbers and mechanics, who are making a fine business of it. In the former place last week several hundred of this class paraded the streets, demanding "work or bread." In Chicago the demand for labor by poor people has been so great that the city authorities have been unable to supply each man with two days in a week, at seventy-five cents per day. It is now thought best to cut wages down to fifty cents, and put on third men into the city. At fifty cents per day, says the Democrat, the city will be overwhelmed with applicants for labor.

PENSIOS TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.—The President has signed the bill extending the provisions of the 1st section of the act of February 3, 1855, so as to continue to life, to the widows the half pay allowed by said act; and when there are no widows, to the children under sixteen years of age. Widows receiving pensions under special acts are also included in this measure.

THE SPREAD OF THE WESTERN WATER.—The *St. Louis Democrat* of Tuesday says: The town of Brookline, which contained a population of several hundred, contained last evening only two families. The place is almost deserted. Newport, the first site of Iowa in which took place some weeks ago, cannot be seen.

From the top of the "Big Mound" a wonderful view could be had with a telescope. Brooklyn, or rather the tops of the houses, every bridge from Platt City to Weston of water. The river spread away into the country, to where the horizon is hidden by a belt of trees.

The Democrat gives the following river scene:

There was considerable amusement afforded to the lookers on upon the shore by three men, in as many skills, endeavoring to rescue a sow from the current. She was rapidly swimming down stream, and upon her back (sitting quietly) was a small passenger boat, containing a stevedore, smoking a cigar after dinner) was a little pig. The old sow fought lustily, and endeavored to bite those who were reaching for the pig but, finally, the latter was thrown from her back and was taken up by a boatman.

The faithful parent followed the boat to the shore, and was rescued by means of ropes and dead wood.

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A DIABOLICAL YOUNG SCOUNDREL.—A singular affair is related in a St. Louis journal. Five little children, belonging to two tradesmen in Brookline, in that country, went a few days ago to play in a garden, and were joined by a boy of eleven, who has always been noted for perversity of disposition. After a while their parents sought for them, but to their astonishment found that they had disappeared. After looking around while they found them lying piled one on another in a large wooden case in a shed in the garden. Four were dead and the fifth, though still breathing, was in so desperate a state that he died shortly after. The lad referred to was then questioned, and he calmly related the astounding fact that he had persuaded the children to enter in play—and then slammed down the lid and seated himself on it, remaining there for three-quarters of an hour listening to their cries and groans. He then raised the lid to see if they were dead, and finding that they were not, had fastened it by the means of a hasp, after which he had gone away to fly his kite. The little monster has been arrested.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GEN. FOLEY, THE INDIAN CONGRESSMAN.—The Indianapolis Journal gives another letter of Foley's written no longer ago than last Spring to the editor of the Rising Sun Visitor:

GREENSBURG, April 18, '57.

Dear Sir you will please find two dollars inclosed for the payment of the Visitor you have been kind enough to send me your paper for the last nine months, and we are told from the best authorities that your paper is a worthy paper—I must say so as a good country paper so far as General news concerned—as to the political part of the paper—according to my opinion will fall short to some extent the grate principles taught by our four fathers but you are yet young and I hope you will improve yourself.

JAMES B. FOLEY.

He apologized for the other letter lately published, by saying he was not very well. The Commercial thinks he must have had a very narrow squeak.

PUBLIC PRINTING PLANS.—When we were asserting, says the Washington States of the 23d, during the summer, that the cost of the printing of each Congress had increased within ten years from \$250,000 to \$2,000,000, our statements were regarded by many as mere exaggerations.

The Report of the House Printing Committee, a synopsis of which we publish in another column, and which we advise every one to read, shows that we were far behind the figures instead of above it. This report informs us that the cost of the printing of the thirty-third Congress, or for two years, was \$2,782,396, including cost of the Congressional Globe, it amounted to \$3,025,887,092. For the thirty-fourth Congress the cost of printing for the two sessions of Congress was \$1,737,707 31, including the cost of the Congressional Globe, it amounted to \$2,131,611 59.

RECEIVED THEIR REWARD.—The Courier and Enquirer thus "holds the mirror up" to those Members of Congress from the Free States who sacrificed themselves on the altar of the Leocompton Constitution.

"Of the thirty-two Northern members of the Senate who voted for the Kansas-Nebraska Bill three years and a half ago, but four now have seats in that body. These four are Senator Stuart, of Michigan, Senator Jones, of Iowa, Senator Douglas, of Illinois, and Senator Thompson of New Jersey. The only reason why the first of these have not lost their seats is simply because their terms have not expired and there has been no opportunity to elect other men. Of the forty-two members of the House from the Northern States who voted for this bill but three are members of the present House. They are J. G. Jones and T. B. Florence of Pennsylvania and W. H. English of Indiana. Upon all the other thirty-nine the waters of political time have closed forever. Now, the Leocompton Constitution is yet more obvious to the great body of the people than was the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

THE ARTESIAN WELL.—GLOOMY PROSPECT.—At noon today the Artesian well in the State House Yard was one thousand five hundred and fourteen feet deep. It was expected that at the depth 1,000 feet the shaft would strike the desired vein, but at the depth of 1,214 feet the prospect of ever penetrating a vein which will force water above the surface of the earth is as gloomy as when the enterprise was first commenced.

We learn that the employees engaged in boring the well, have refused this afternoon to work longer at so much per foot, as too much time is consumed in drawing the shaft to assist in their realizing any profit. The machinery is undergoing repairs and is completed, the hands will resume work by the day.

Forty-seven States.—We take the following from the Boston Journal:

Would any one believe, without looking into it, that we are in a fair way of carrying the number of sovereign States, originally thirteen and now thirty-one, up to forty-seven? But so it is. In the first place, there are Oregon, Kansas and Minnesota, whose Constitutions are already forwarded for ratification. It is hoped that they will be admitted to the confederacy making the members of the confederacy thirty-four. Then New Mexico, Nebraska, and Washington, already thriving territories, will swell the aggregate to thirty-seven. Four territories are to be carved out of Texas, according to the treaty of annexation, will give us forty-one. Two additional states demanded from the area now included in California would make thirty-three. Arizona, New Mexico, Dakota, and Columbia territories, carry us up to forty-six, and Utah will be forty-seven.

The Buffalo Republic says that there are over 600,000 bushels of wheat and more than 60,000 barrels of flour now in that city; a quantity larger than ever before known at this season of the year.